

Two New Lithobiid Chilopods from Burrows of the Florida Pocket Gopher.

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The material upon which the present paper is based formed part of a collection of arthropods taken from burrows of the pocket-gopher, *Geomys floridanus*, in connection with an investigation on the life history and habits of that animal initiated by the late Mr. C. C. Goff. The centipeds were transmitted to me for study by Prof. Theodore H. Hubbell of the University of Florida. Types are, for the present, retained in the author's collection.

Eulithobius hypogeus sp. nov.

General color light yellow, the head and more caudal tergites more or less darker.

Antennae moderately long, distally rather fine, composed commonly of 35-37 articles.

Prosternal teeth 5+5.

Ocelli in a rather small, narrowly elliptic patch, in a maximum of five, more or less irregular and oblique series; e. g., 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, no single ocellus being set off from the others; ocelli small and black.

Posterior angles of 6, 7, 9, 11 and 13 dorsal plates produced.

Coxal pores strongly transverse, in single series; e. g., 6 (5), 7, 9, 7.

Anal legs long and very slender; ventral spines 0, 1, 3, 2, 1; dorsal, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0; claw single. Ventral spines of penult legs, 0, 1, 3, 3, 1; dorsal, 1, 0, 3, 1, 1; claw single. Last three pairs of coxae laterally armed. Ventral spines of first legs, 0, 0, 2, 3, 1.

Claw of female gonopods tripartite, the lateral lobes small and blunt. Basal spines normally 3+3; but in the holotype one spine on the right gonopod is on the second article, only two being on the first article which on the left gonopod bears all three.

Posterior legs of male not specifically modified.

Length, 21 mm.

Locality.—FLORIDA: Melrose, Putman County, 2 Aug., and Nov. 13, 1939, one female on each date, B. A. Barrington, coll.;

Leesburg, four males collected by C. C. Goff; Gainesville, Alachua County, near Devil's Millhopper, Aug. 6, 1938, H. R. Wallace, coll.; Alachua Co., near Newman's Lake, June 28, 1938, and July 2, 1928, collected by H. R. Wallace.

This is the only species known from the United States belonging to this genus as now restricted.

PHOLOBIUS gen. nov.

Differs from *Lithobius* in having the fourth article of the anal legs in the male conspicuously modified, this in the genotype being inflated, excavated above and produced upward at the end distad of the excavation. In this modification it resembles *Anobius*, from which, however, it differs in having the prosternal teeth numerous and the articles of the antennae more numerous, typically 30, instead of being fixed at 20. Posterior angles of ninth, eleventh and thirteenth dorsal plates produced. Dorsal spines of anal legs typically 1, 0, 2, 1, 1.

Genotype.—*Pholobius goffi* sp. nov.

Pholobius goffi sp. nov.

Dorsum light brown, the head and antennae and the posterior legs darker, the other legs yellow.

Antennae short, composed of thirty mostly short articles; the ultimate article about equalling the two preceding taken together, the first and second longest.

Prosternal teeth, 4 4. Special ectal setae situated ectoproximal of the outermost tooth, dark, short and slenderly spiniform, not hair-like.

Ocelli, 1 6, 4, 4, 3, 2, the single ocellus relatively greatly enlarged.

Coxal pores uniseriate, round, arranged thus: 5, 6, 6, 3.

Ventral spines of anal legs, 0, 1, 3, 3, 1; dorsal, 1, 0, 2, 1, 1; the claw single. Ventral spines of penult legs 0, 1, 3, 3, 1; dorsal, 1, 0, 3, 1, 1; claw double, the accessory claw small. Dorsal spines of thirteenth legs, 1, 0, 3, 2, 2; ventral, 0, 1, 3, 3, 2. Ventral spines of first legs, 0, 0, 2, 3, 2; dorsal, 0, 0, 2, 2, 1. Last three pairs of coxae armed laterally, the last five dorsally.

Anal legs in male of moderate length, the third and fourth joints inflated, the fifth being abruptly more slender; fourth joint excavated above, rising dorsad distad of the excavation, the process bearing the caudally directed spine.

Length, about 12 mm.

Locality.—FLORIDA: Leesburg, Lake County. One male taken by C. C. Goff (No. 418) Mar. 21, 1938.

Corrections and Additions to "The Genotypes of the Chrysididae", (Hymenoptera).

By WILLIAM G. BODENSTEIN, Cornell University.

Since the publication of my paper¹ on the genotypes of the Chrysididae several changes and omissions have been noted. The genera *Eurychrysis* Bischoff, 1910 and *Hexachrydium* Bischoff, 1913 were inadvertently omitted from the manuscript and Miss Grace Sandhouse of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has kindly called my attention to the omission of *Pseudodichrysis* Trautmann, 1921. These genera should be inserted as follows:

EURYCHRYSIS Bischoff, 1910. Mitt. K. Zool. Museums, Berlin, IV, p. 445.

TYPE: *Eurychrysis stilbiceps* Bischoff, 1910. (Monobasic.)
HEXACHRYDIUM Bischoff, 1913. Gen. Insect Fasc. 151, p. 16.

TYPE: *Hexachrydium sexdentatum* (Buysson) [= *Hedychrydium sexdentatum* Buysson, 1898 = *Hexachrydium sexdentatum* (Buysson)]. (Monobasic.)

PSEUDODICHRYSIS Trautmann, 1921. Stettiner Ent. Zeit., LXXXII, p. 132.

TYPE: *Pseudodichrysis bihamata* (Spinola) [= *Chrysis bihamata* Spinola, 1838 = *Chrysis (Dichrysis) bihamata* (Spinola)]. (Monobasic.)

Isogenotypic with *Dichrysis* Lichenstein, 1876, q. v.

Mr. V. S. L. Pate of Cornell University has found that the type of *Pyria* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 was first designated by Smith, 1874, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 464, instead of by Ashmead in 1902 as cited in my paper. Smith designated *Pyria lincea* (Fabricius, 1775) as type but mentioned *Pyria armata* Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 as a synonym of that species.

¹ Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., LXV, pp. 123-133 (1939).